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(54) **LAMP HOLDER FOR RECEIVING A LAMP WITH HOLDER HOUSING COMPONENT LIFTABLE AGAINST SPRING FORCE**

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**F21V 19/04** (2006.01)

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CPC ..... **F21V 29/50** (2015.01); **F21K 9/30** (2013.01); **F21V 19/006** (2013.01); **F21V 19/0045** (2013.01); **F21V 29/004** (2013.01); **H01R 33/46** (2013.01); **F21V 17/14** (2013.01)

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H01R 33/46; H01R 33/0809; H01R 33/0836–33/0854; H01R 33/465; H01R 33/90; H01R 33/9456; H01R 33/9756; H01R 35/04; H01R 13/24; H01R 13/2407; H01R 13/245; H01R 13/2457; H01R 13/625; H01R 13/631; H01R 13/6315; F21S 8/026; F21K 9/30

See application file for complete search history.

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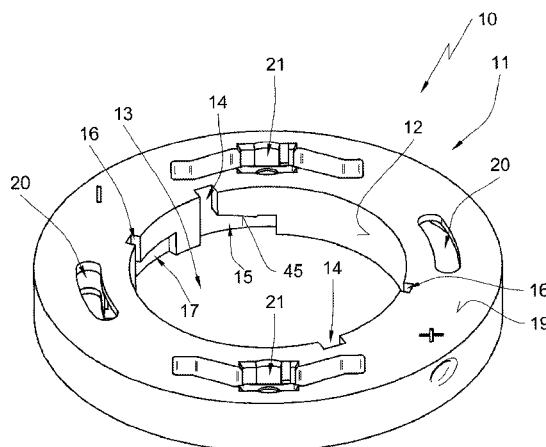
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Von Rohrscheidt Patents

(57)

**ABSTRACT**

A lamp holder for receiving a lamp including a LED, the lamp holder including locking cams radially extending from a lamp base; a central heat conducting element; a lamp holder housing component that is attachable by fasteners at a light fixture component; a central cut-out for receiving the lamp base, wherein the cutout is enclosed by a lamp holder housing wall which is provided with insertion grooves which are oriented substantially perpendicular to the light fixture component; locking grooves respectively originating from the insertion grooves which locking grooves are oriented parallel to the light fixture component for receiving the locking cams extending from the lamp base; and at least one spring element, wherein the holder housing component including the locking grooves is liftable against a spring force of the at least one spring element through an insertion and rotation movement when inserting and locking the lamp.

**9 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets**



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*F21V 29/50* (2015.01) 362/382  
*F21V 29/00* (2015.01)  
*F21K 99/00* (2016.01)  
*F21V 17/14* (2006.01)

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Fig. 1

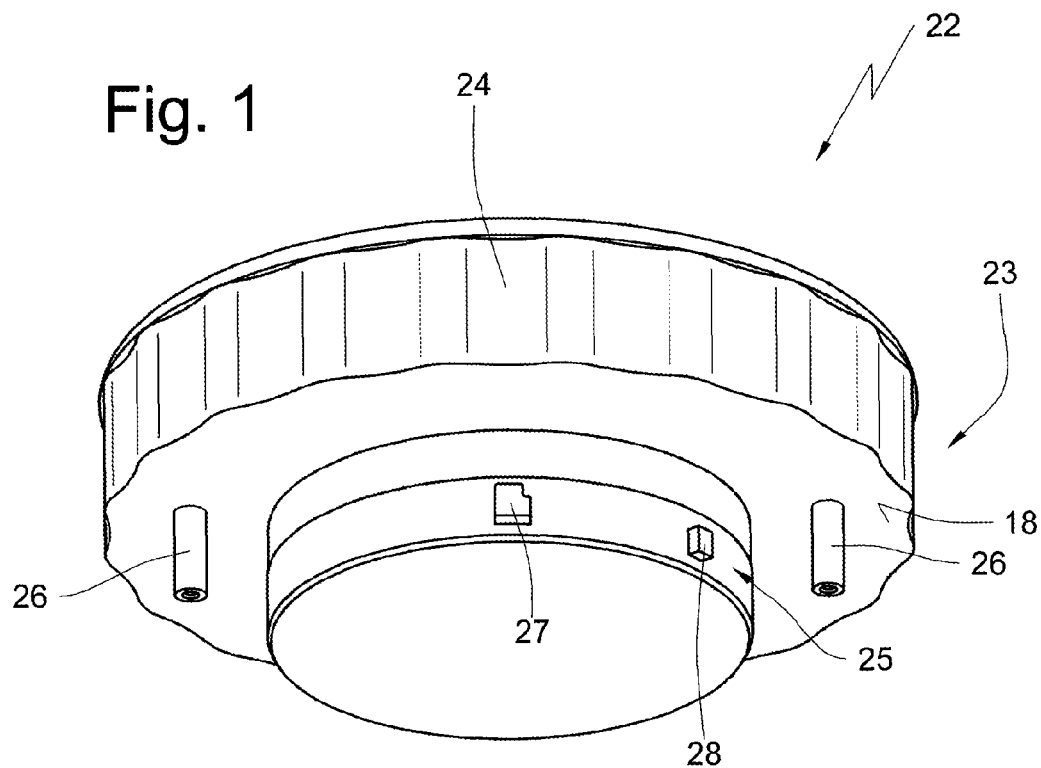


Fig. 2

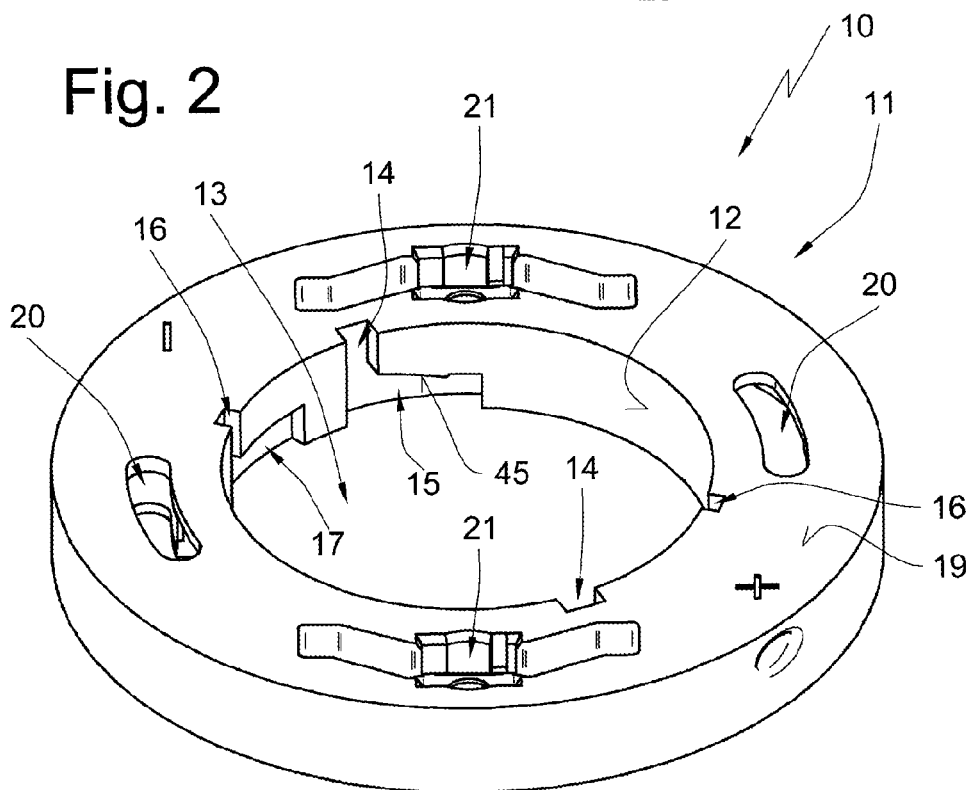


Fig. 3

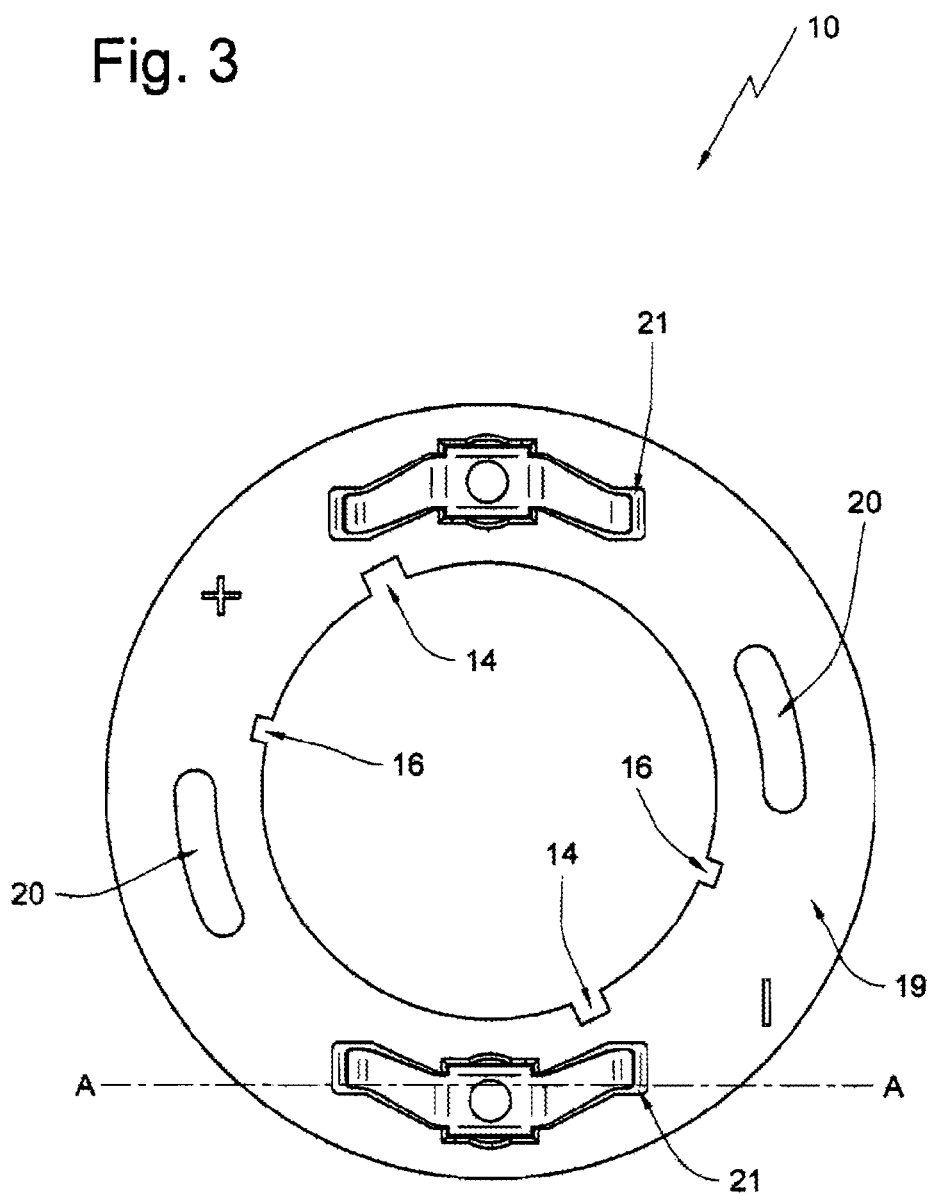


Fig. 4

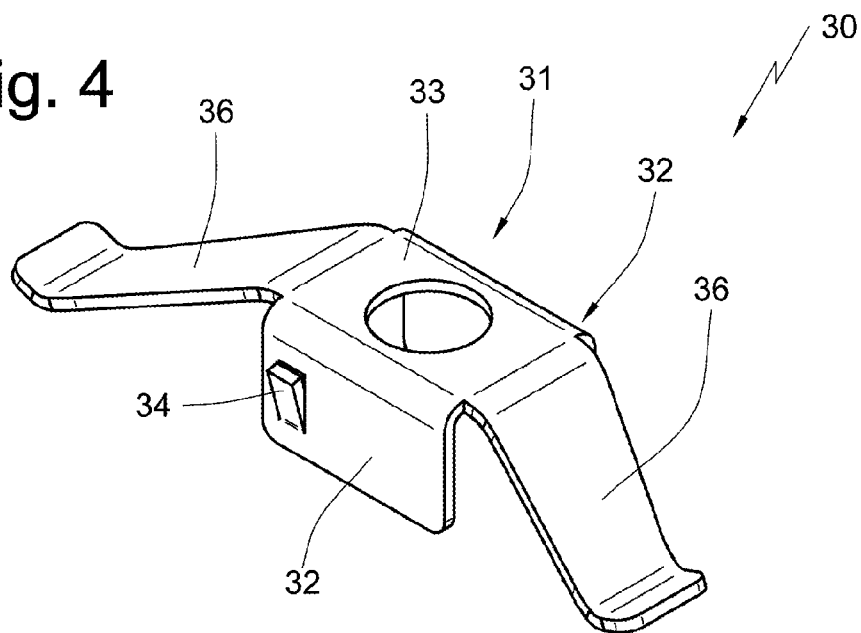


Fig. 5

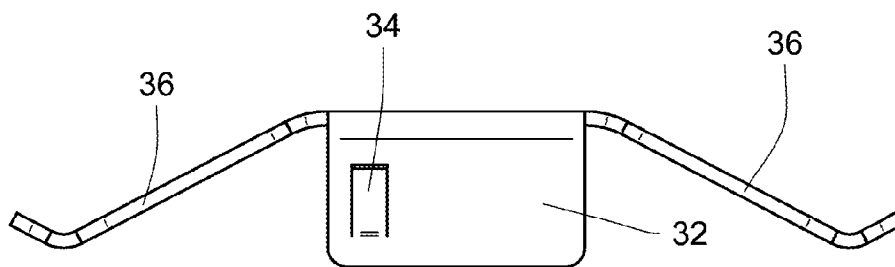


Fig. 6

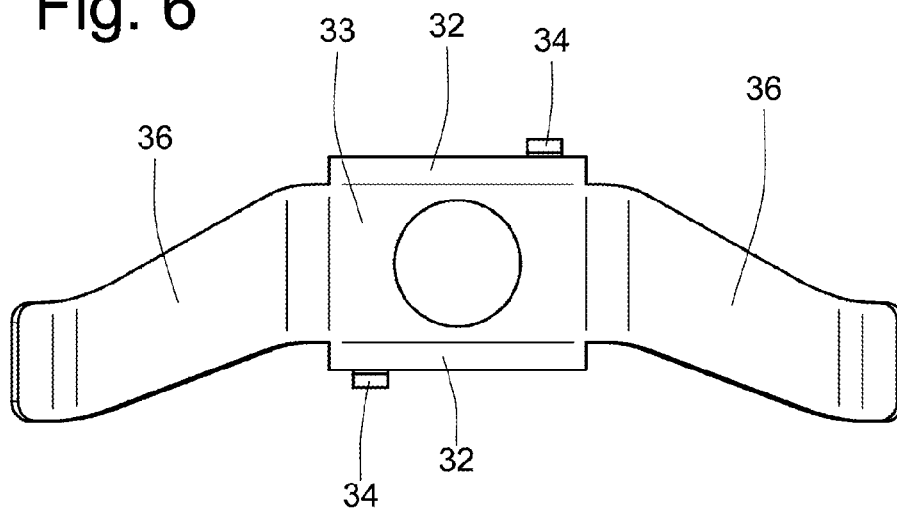


Fig. 7

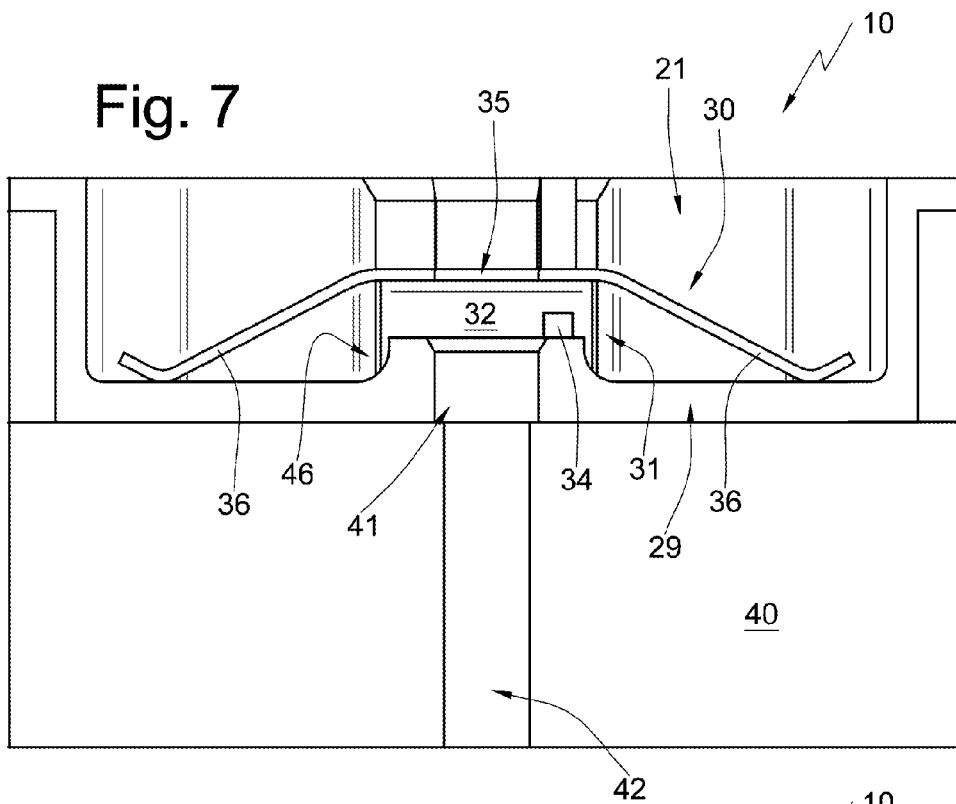


Fig. 8

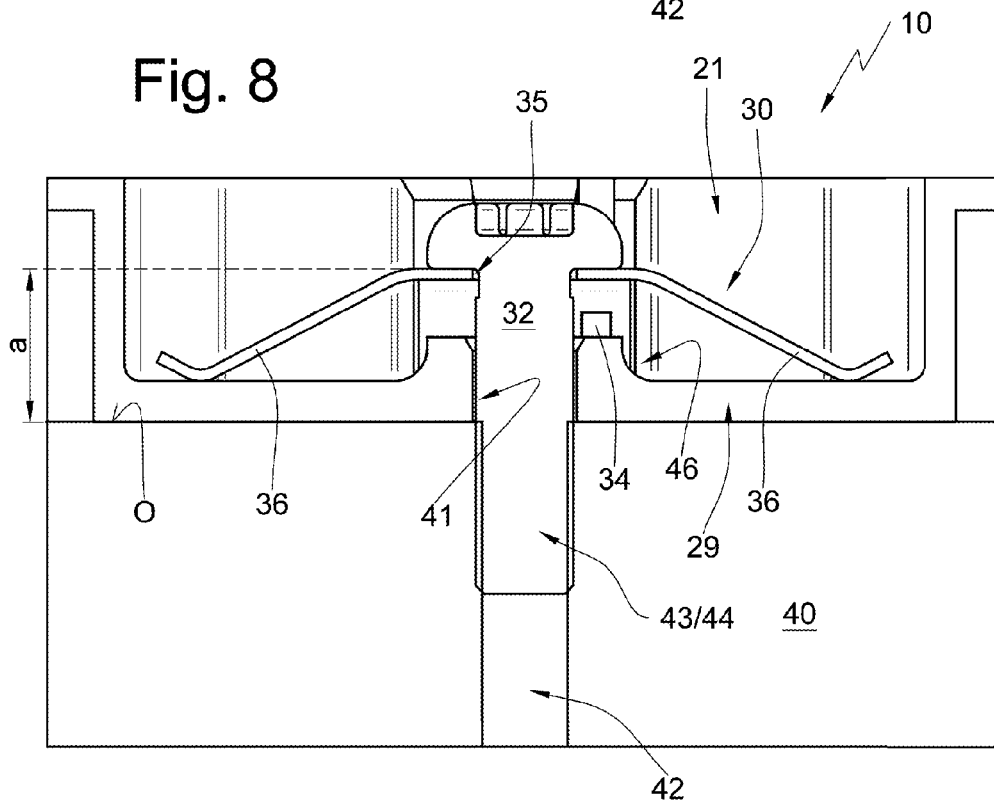


Fig. 9

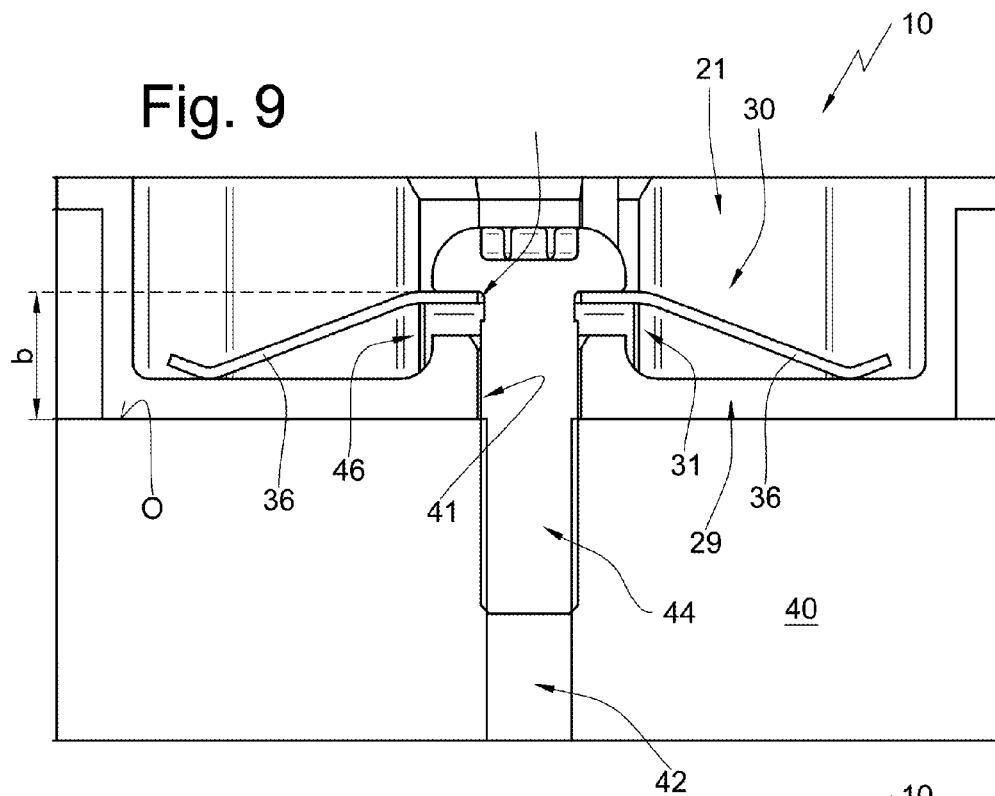
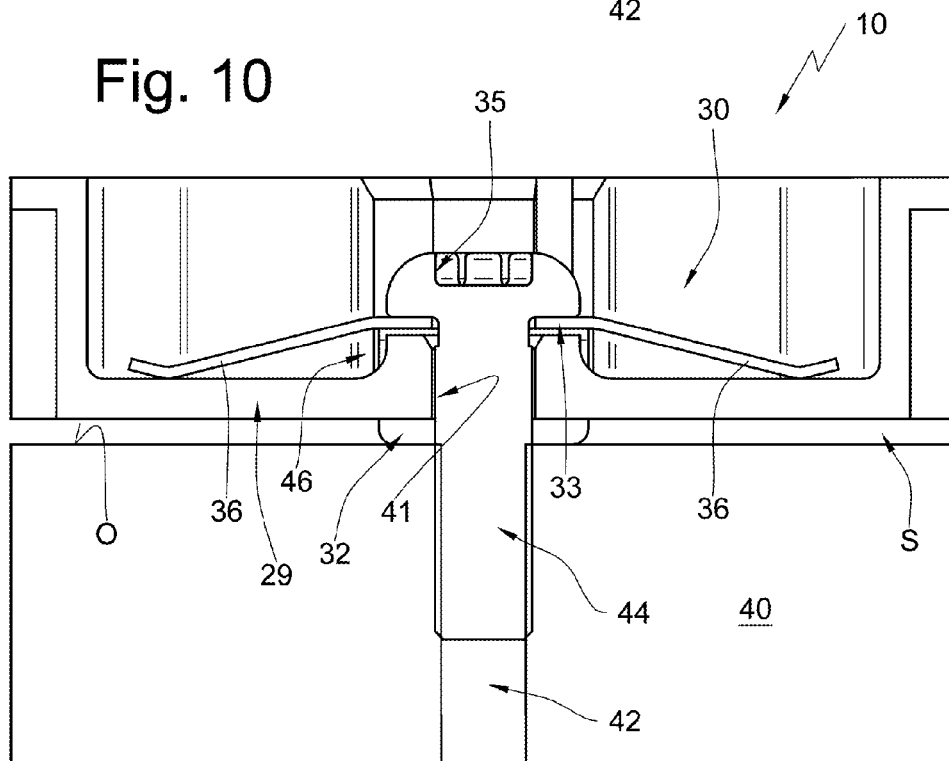


Fig. 10



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# LAMP HOLDER FOR RECEIVING A LAMP WITH HOLDER HOUSING COMPONENT LIFTABLE AGAINST SPRING FORCE

## RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of International patent application PCT/DE2012/001202 filed on Dec. 14, 2012 claiming priority from German patent application 10 2012 005 539.0 filed on Mar. 21, 2012, both of which are incorporated in their entirety by this reference.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a lamp holder for receiving a lamp including a LED, the lamp holder including locking cams extending radially from a lamp base, and a central heat conducting element, including a holder housing component that is attachable by fasteners on a lamp component, and including a central cut-out for receiving the lamp base, wherein the cutout is enclosed by a holder housing wall which is provided with insertion grooves which are oriented substantially perpendicular to the lamp component, and locking grooves are provided starting from each of the access grooves which locking grooves are aligned parallel to the lamp component for receiving the locking cams at the lamp base, and including at least one spring element against the spring force of which the holder housing component provided with the locking grooves is liftable through an insertion and rotation movement when inserting and locking the lamp.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Applicant has published a lamp base of this general type in her product catalog "LED Bridging" on page 30 as article number 28.107. The holder recited therein receives a lamp base which is fixated by a bayonet type insertion and rotation movement. The housing for the lamp holder is configured in two components, wherein an inner holder housing component is moveable relative to an outer holder housing component. Attachment devices configured as threaded bolts retain coil springs supported between both housing components, wherein the inner housing component is liftable against a reset force of the coil spring during fixation of the lamp base through locking cams. An embodiment with the product designation 28.301 on page 34 of the catalog recited supra illustrates a configuration that is similar in principle. Different from the prior embodiment this embodiment has a one piece housing. Also here coil springs supported by the shaft of the threaded bolt are supported at the holder housing on one side and at a head of the threaded bolt on the other side. Also here the lamp base lifts the holder housing against reset forces of the coil springs during fixation of the lamp base in the holder.

The coil springs generate a force upon the lamp base which presses the heat conducting element against the lamp component so that the surface pairing of heat conducting element and lamp component is subjected to a uniform and defined contact pressure. This contact pressure facilitates heat transfer from the lamp to the lamp component optionally using additional heat transfer devices like heat transfer paste or heat transfer foil wherein the lamp component is typically used as cooling element or explicitly configured as cooling element. Providing heat dissipation is of great

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importance in particular when using lamps that are provided with LEDs. Only sufficient heat dissipation provides a long service life for the lamp.

In order to prevent damaging the holder element when attaching the recited lamp holders of the applicant at a lamp component, non standard threaded bolts are used whose threaded shaft transitions into a bolt shaft through a diameter enlarging contact shoulder. This assures that the threaded bolt shaft can only be threaded into a corresponding threaded bore hole up to a defined depth. Accordingly the threaded bolt is sized so that the holder is correctly attached at the lamp component but not damaged by the tightening torque.

Holders with one piece housing of this general type are known in the art and not included in any printed document, wherein attachment openings of the holders are penetrated by a hollow rivet. The base housing is moveable relative to the respective hollow rivet. A coil spring element is inserted between the head of the hollow rivet and a stop configured by the housing in the attachment bore hole, wherein the coil spring element applies the advantageous preload upon a heat conducting element of an applied lamp base. In order to provide attachment at a lamp component a threaded bolt is run through the hollow rivet, wherein a head of the threaded bolt contacts the head of the hollow rivet in order to limit the threading operation and in order to limit the tightening torque, whereas the base of the hollow rivet is supported at the lamp component.

The recited embodiments have proven suitable in practical applications, but there is a long felt need for improvement for particular applications. It has been found to be advantageous when the spring element is preloadable already during mounting of the holder in order to increase heat transfer improving contact forces between the contact surfaces of the base side heat transfer element and the lamp component. From a production cost point of view it is desirable to be able to use standardized attachment elements which are cheaper to manufacture and which are easier to handle when applying the spring preload.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide a lamp holder which implements the improvements recited supra.

The object is achieved by a lamp holder for receiving a lamp including a LED, the lamp holder including locking cams radially extending from a lamp base; a central heat conducting element; a lamp holder housing component that is attachable by fasteners at a light fixture component; a central cut-out for receiving the lamp base, wherein the cutout is enclosed by a lamp holder housing wall which is provided with insertion grooves which are oriented substantially perpendicular to the light fixture component; locking grooves respectively originating from the insertion grooves which locking grooves are oriented parallel to the light fixture component for receiving the locking cams extending from the lamp base; and at least one spring element, wherein the holder housing component including the locking grooves is liftable against a spring force of the at least one spring element through an insertion and rotation movement when inserting and locking the lamp, characterized in that the at least one spring element is preloaded by one of the fasteners and a preload stop of the at least one spring element contacts the light fixture component and limits the preload.

It is an essential advantage of the invention that the spring element itself forms the stop which limits the penetration depth of the attachment element in the light fixture compo-



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ment. Through advantageous arrangement of the component building up the spring preload and of the stop relative to each other the preload stop facilitates predetermining the maximum preload of the spring element through the fastener element. This preload is determined by the desired contact forces between the base side heat conducting element and the light fixture component in order to optimize heat transfer from the base to the cooling element. Simultaneously the preload stop limits the maximum attachment torque which is applied to the holder housing for fixating the holder housing.

A particularly advantageous embodiment provides that the spring element includes a spring arm that is supported at the holder housing wherein the spring arm extends from an assembly bridge which forms the preload stop and which is supported by the fastener element. In this case the spring element is configured in general as a leaf spring which is producible in a cost effective manner and adaptable through a respective material selection or through heat treatment with respect to its spring elastic properties. In particular the spring element including the preload stop can be stamped from a suitable material and bent and produced in one process step.

In order to facilitate assembly it is provided that the spring element is supported in preassembled condition in the holder through at least one interlocking device at the spring element side.

Thus, it is provided in particular that the mounting bridge forms at least one interlocking device which interlocks in the holder housing for the purpose of providing a preassembly.

It is provided in another particularly advantageous embodiment that the spring element is protected against a build up of forces that leads to plastic deformations in that the spring element is arranged above a holder side mounting dome which forms a lifting stop which limits a lifting movement of the holder housing.

It is furthermore provided that the mounting bridge includes at least one support arm that is advantageously oriented perpendicular to the light fixture component and which forms the preload stop and a retaining arm that is oriented essential parallel to the lamp element and which is penetrated by the attachment device.

In an advantageous embodiment of the invention it is provided that the mounting dome is supported at the retaining arm and forms a lifting stop, wherein the mounting dome is penetrated by the fastener element.

Thus, it can be provided that the mounting dome and the retaining arm are arranged along a shaft of the fastener element and moveable relative thereto.

It is furthermore provided that two spring arms extend from the mounting bridge in opposite directions.

Eventually it is conceivable that the spring arm is shape adapted to the storage cavity within the holder housing and in particular configured arcuate.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further advantages of the invention and improved understanding thereof can be derived from the subsequent description of an embodiment with reference to drawing figures, wherein:

FIG. 1 illustrates a lamp base for support in a holder according to the invention in a perspective view from below;

FIG. 2 illustrates a holder according to the invention in a perspective view from above;

FIG. 3 illustrates the holder according to the invention according to FIG. 2 in a top view;

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FIG. 4 illustrates a spring element according to the invention in a perspective view;

FIG. 5 illustrates the spring element according to FIG. 4 in a lateral view;

FIG. 6 illustrates the spring element according to FIG. 4 in a view from above;

FIG. 7 illustrates a sectional view of the holder housing according to the invention according to section line A-A in FIG. 3 with the spring element in a pre assembled condition;

FIG. 8 illustrates the sectional view according to FIG. 7 with an inserted threaded bolt;

FIG. 9 illustrates the sectional view according to FIG. 8 with a spring element that is preloaded by the threaded bolt; and

FIG. 10 illustrates the sectional view according to FIG. 9 incorporating a representation of a maximum spring preload.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A holder according to the invention is designated overall with reference numeral 10 in the Figures.

The holder 10 illustrated in FIG. 2 in a perspective view includes a holder housing component 11 whose inner holder housing wall 12 envelops a central essentially circular cylindrical cut out 13.

Insertion grooves 14 are configured in the holder housing component 11, namely in an inner holder housing wall 12, wherein the insertion grooves are oriented perpendicular to a non illustrated light fixture element or in insertion direction of a lamp base 23, wherein the insertion grooves transition into locking grooves 15 oriented essentially parallel to the non illustrated light fixture component. Additional vertical grooves 16 with horizontal grooves 17 adjoining thereto are used for encoding devices through which lamp types are definable that are insertable into the holder 10.

A cover wall 19 that is oriented parallel to the non illustrated light fixture component and parallel to a base bottom 18 (cf. FIG. 1) initially includes base contact cutouts 20 that are configured as slotted holes and additionally receiving clamps 21 for spring elements.

The holder 10 illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 3 is used for receiving a lamp overall designated with reference numeral 22.

The lamp 22 includes a lamp base 23 from whose base housing 24 an essentially circular cylindrical heat transfer element 25 extends towards the holder.

Base contact pins 26 extend from a base bottom 18 which is concentrically arranged about the heat conducting element 25, wherein the base contact pins correspond to the base contact cut outs 20 of the holder 10 with respect to their position and arrangement.

Radially oriented locking cams 27 extend from a circumferential surface of the heat conducting element 25 in a radial direction as well as encoding cams designated with reference numeral 28. The locking cams 27 correspond to the insertion grooves 14 and the locking grooves 15, the encoding cams 28 correspond to vertical grooves 16 and horizontal grooves 17.

It can be derived from FIG. 3 which is a top view of the holder 10 that spring elements that are overall designated with reference numeral 30 are arranged in the receiving cavities 21, wherein the spring elements are described in more detail infra. Thus, reference is made initially to the perspective view of the spring element 30 in FIG. 4. The spring element provided overall with reference numeral 30

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includes a central mounting bridge **31** which is formed by two support arms **32** and a retaining arm **33** connecting the support arms **32**. At least one of the support arms **32**, advantageously, however, both support arms **32** are respectively provided with an interlocking device **34**, whereas the retaining arm **33** includes a pass through bore hole **35**.

Two spring arms **36** that are oriented in opposite directions extend from the assembly bridge **31**, wherein the spring arms subsequently establish contact pressure facilitating heat transfer from the heat conducting element **25** to a non illustrated light fixture component **40**.

FIG. 7 illustrates a sectional view of the lamp holder **10** according to the sectional line A-A in FIG. 3. The illustration shows a view into the receiving cavity **21** and the spring element **30** arranged therein. Additionally, a light fixture component **40** is illustrated which is used as a cooling element.

It is apparent from FIG. 7 that the holder housing base **29** is provided with an attachment bore hole **41** which is aligned with the pass through bore hole **35** and a threaded bore hole **42** of the light fixture component **40**.

FIG. 7 illustrates a preassembled condition of the spring element **30**. Thus, the spring element **30** has been inserted into the receiving cavity **21**, wherein the interlocking device **34** of the mounting bridge **31**, which interlocking device is configured as an interlocking spring, is seated in an interlocking recess in the holder housing component which is not illustrated in detail.

It is illustrated in FIG. 8 how a fastener element **43** configured as a threaded bolt **44** is pushed through the pass through bore hole **35** of the spring element **30** and the attachment bore hole **41** of the holder housing base **29** and turned into the threaded bore hole **42** in order to attach the holder **10** at the light fixture component **40** until a bottom of the head of the threaded bolt contacts the support arm **32** of the spring element **30**. In this condition illustrated in FIG. 8 the retaining arm **33** of the spring element **30** is arranged at a distance from the surface O of the light fixture component **40**.

In FIG. 9 the threaded bolt **44** has been twisted further into the threaded bore hole **42** compared to the position in FIG. 8. Thus, also the mounting bridge **31** is moved in a direction towards the light fixture component **40** until the support arms **32** contact the surface O of the light fixture component **40** so that they prevent further displacement.

The spring arms **36** which continue to contact the holder housing base **29** during displacement of the mounting bridge are preloaded correspondingly and build up spring reset forces. The support arms **32** are thus used as a preload stop since they limit the preload movement of the mounting bridge **31** of the spring element **30**.

In order to further describe FIG. 10 reference is made to FIGS. 1 and 2 initially.

In order to fixate the lamp **22** illustrated in FIG. 1 in the holder **10** illustrated in FIG. 2 the lamp is inserted into the recess **30** with the heat conducting element **25**, wherein locking cams **27** and encoding cams **28** are in alignment with the respective insertion grooves **14** and the vertical grooves **16**. The base of the heat conducting element contacts the surface O of the light fixture component **40** not illustrated in FIG. 2 in order to dissipate operating heat from LED elements arranged in the lamp **22** through the heat transfer element **25** to the light fixture component **40**. The locking cams **27** are now arranged in an insertion portion of the locking grooves **15** whose wall includes an insertion and clamping bevel **45** which is inclined towards the light fixture component **40**.

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The holder **10** is moveable along the threaded bolt shafts relative to the light fixture component **40**. The locking cams **27** and the locking grooves **15** are arranged or sized relative to each other so that the holder housing element **11** is lifted when the locking cams **27** slide down at the clamping bevel **45** so that the gap S illustrated in FIG. 10 is created in the holder **10** and in the light fixture component **40**.

The spring element **30** contacts the head of the threaded bolt with its retaining arm **33** and is supported by the head of the threaded bolt. A movement of the spring element **30** relative to the light fixture component **40** is thus excluded. As a consequence the spring load of the spring arms **36** is increased through the relative movement of the holder **10**. The simultaneous force coupling between the holder **10** and the base **23** through the arrangement of the locking cams **27** in the locking grooves **15** causes spring reset forces to impact the lamp base **23**. As a consequence the spring elements **30** load the contact surfaces of the light fixture component **40** and the base of the heat conducting element **25** with an even contact pressure which facilitates heat transfer.

Last not least the mounting dome **46** is described which is formed by the holder base **29**. The mounting dome envelops the attachment bore hole **41** of the holder **10** and is therefore arranged below the retaining arm **33**. The mounting dome **46** is used as a lifting stop which is supported at the retaining arm **33** when the holder **10** is lifted so that the lifting movement is limited by a lifting stop. This way an overextension of the spring arms **36** and a plastic deformation resulting therefrom is prevented which would cause damage to the spring elements **30**. This way it is assured that the spring elements **30** can provide the required contact forces safely and permanently.

#### REFERENCE NUMERALS AND DESIGNATIONS

**10** holder  
**11** holder housing element  
**12** inner holder housing wall  
**13** cutout  
**14** insertion groove  
**15** locking groove  
**16** vertical groove  
**17** horizontal groove  
**18** base bottom side  
**19** cover wall  
**20** base contact recess  
**21** receiving cavity  
**22** lamp  
**23** lamp base  
**24** base housing  
**25** base side heat conducting element  
**26** base contact pins  
**27** locking cam  
**28** encoding cam  
**29** holder housing bottom  
**30** spring element  
**31** mounting bridge  
**32** support arm of **31**  
**33** retaining arm  
**34** interlocking device  
**35** pass through bore hole of **33**  
**36** spring arm  
**40** light fixture component  
**41** attachment bore hole of **29**  
**42** threaded bore hole

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43 fastener element

44 threaded bolt

45 clamping bevel

46 mounting dome

a offset

b offset

O surface of 40

S gap

What is claimed is:

1. A lamp holder for receiving a lamp including a LED, 10  
the lamp holder comprising:

locking cams radially extending from a lamp base;

a central heat conducting element;

a lamp holder housing component that is attachable by at  
least one fasteners to a light fixture component; 15

a central cut-out for receiving the lamp base, wherein the  
cutout is enclosed by a lamp holder housing wall which  
is provided with insertion grooves which are oriented  
substantially perpendicular to the light fixture compo-  
nent; 20

locking grooves respectively originating from the inser-  
tion grooves which locking grooves are oriented par-  
allel to the light fixture component and configured for  
receiving the locking cams extending from the lamp  
base; and 25

at least one spring element,

wherein the holder housing component including the  
locking grooves is liftable from the light fixture com-  
ponent against a spring force of the at least one spring  
element through an insertion and rotation movement 30  
when inserting and locking the lamp,

wherein the at least one spring element is preloaded by the  
at least one fastener and a preload stop of the at least  
one spring element contacts the light fixture component  
and limits the spring force, 35

wherein the spring element is arranged above a mounting  
dome at the lamp holder, and

wherein the mounting dome forms a lift stop limiting a lift  
movement of the holder housing component from the  
light fixture component.

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2. The lamp holder according to claim 1,

wherein the spring element includes a spring arm that is  
supported at the holder housing component and extends  
from a mounting bridge, and

5 wherein the mounting bridge forms the preload stop and  
is supported by the at least one fastener.

3. The lamp holder according to claim 2,

wherein the mounting bridge includes at least one support  
arm that is advantageously oriented perpendicular to  
the light fixture component and forms the preload stop,  
wherein the mounting bridge includes a retaining arm  
oriented essentially parallel to the light fixture compo-  
nent, and

15 wherein the retaining arm is penetrated by the at least one  
fastener.

4. The lamp holder according to claim 2, wherein two  
spring arms extend in opposite directions from a mounting  
bridge.

5. The lamp holder according to claim 2, wherein a shape  
of the spring arm is adapted to a storage space within the  
lamp holder housing and in particular configured arcuate.

6. The lamp holder according to claim 1, wherein the  
spring element is supported preassembled in the lamp holder  
by at least one interlocking device arranged at the spring  
element. 25

7. The lamp holder according to claim 6, wherein the  
mounting bridge forms the at least one interlocking device  
which interlocks in the lamp holder housing for pre assem-  
bly.

8. The lamp holder according to claim 1,

wherein the mounting dome is supported at the retaining  
arm and forms a lift stop,

wherein the mounting dome is penetrated by the at least  
one fastener.

9. The lamp holder according to claim 8, wherein the  
mounting dome and the retaining arm are arranged along a  
shaft of the at least one fastener and movable relative  
thereto.

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